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29 March 1962

MEMORANDUM FOR: Special Projects Branch

: Comments on Proposed Crew Control Procedures SUBJECT

1. A generalized summary of the objectives of the proposed crew control procedures might properly be that effective orew control methods are vital to the successful implementation and completion of mission and that the methods used should be made a matter of record to assume both the integrity of the program and agreement on the principles to be followed. With this in mind the manner in which the program is introduced is important.

2. It is not known whether it is entended to use the proposed crew control procedures for specific briefings to each 25X1A or as a program guide for In either event, it is suggested that the preventative value of the program may be seriously impaired should wrong inferences be drawn from the highlighted grounding sanctions applicable to obesity. It may well be that obesity is presently a problem which is difficult to correct and deserves to be singled out. However, depending on how it is controlled, it could be cause for concern in both the (a) administration of the eontract and (b) in 25X1A achieving the actual objectives set forth for the entire program.

> 3. Contract. Grounding action would call for invoking the "general duty status" provision of the contract. At a minimum this means a \$750 monthly drop in pay. Since obesity by itself does not constitute "loss of personnel proficiency", the contract basis for grounding would have to be because "it is in the best interest of the contemplated activities." What defined but rather is left to the discretion of the Agency. This limited is in the best interest of the contemplated activities" is not The necessity of stating specifically, if one could, what action or inaction either within or beyond the control of the individual could lead to such grounding. Yet, when one reads the language of the crew control procedures the specifics are drawn so tightly that one gets the impression that an arbitrary line has been drawn and should enyone step over it he will be automatically grounded. However, as the section on overwaight is presently written, grounding is not mandatory but only permissive. Therefore, the specific arbitrary weight limits

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25X1A 25X1A	and the time table for weight reductions are not really controlling. The controlling factor thus must be to whether overweight in a particular case would, in the opinion of the flight surgeon, impair the ability to perform missions, and even if this is so a voluntary weight reduction program would be suggested and if not followed, then either threat of or actual grounding would follow. If these observations are correct, then it is recommended that the not be briefed specifically on the obesity provisions and that each case be handled on its individual merits as we have every right to do under the contract.
25X1A	important consideration in determining whether the should be alerted to the coesity sanctions unless and until actually necessary is that the entire crew control program is preventative in nature. It runs the whole gamut of an individual's physiological and psychological life, some aspects of which, particularly in the psychological area, can best be seen through the "ecoperative" eyes of the individual. Failure to must "unpublished" standards in these areas would also be proper grounds for grounding. Thus, should the whole crew control procedures be thought of by as one strongly supported 25X1A by published sanctions, they could defeat the program by giving the "correct" answers which they feel we want to hear. With the small number of involved and the fact that we have age extremely high operational talent at to whom these problems 25X1A are not unique as well as an extremely competent flight surgeon, it would seem that the preferable course of action would be to use the procedures as a guide only for the detachment and that we not publish material from which inferences of arbitruriness can be drawn.
25X1A 25X1A	5. The suggestion that annual physicals be staggered 25X1A and not run in mass is a very good idea and would be satisfactory to Rowever, if we desire to maintain the security we have followed with heretofore, then it is suggested that we continue to lay on examination scheduling, etc., between 25X1A and the Agency through Readquarters and directly between the flight surgeon and
	5. In paragraph IV, it appears that what is being defined is the number of the elapsed hours in the air after which a decidedly different physiological and psychological stress will be encountered. Probably there is disagreement when such extrestress will be encountered. Therefore, the best course is to

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go with the best professional opinion and arbitrarily back those limits. This is especially important when the Commander and/or his flight surgeon will be held responsible for implementing 25X1A the program. For what it is worth several have stated that there is no distinction between a 9 and a 11 hour mission. Whether this is so or not, it appears that a line must be drawn and it has not been drawn by statements such as "between 10 and 12 hours or lesser duration - the entire crew control procedure may be affected" and in "missions of 10 to 12 hours or more - they will be affected."
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